

# PANHANDLE VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM (PWS# 1280132) SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

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## State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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## Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area, sensitivity factors associated with the wells, and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Panhandle Village Water System (PWS# 1280132)*, describes the public drinking water system, the boundaries of the zones of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within these boundaries. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The Panhandle Village Water System consists of two wells. The wells serve approximately 160 people in a rural residential area west of Garwood, Idaho. The water system is not experiencing significant water quality issues. Panhandle Village Water System does not treat its water, as treatment is not necessary at this time.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

Panhandle Village Water System should focus source water protection activities on implementation of practices aimed at maintaining current water quality. This includes monitoring the effects of nearby transportation corridors and preventing potential contaminant sites from being located within the wells’ source water assessment areas in the future. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

Because 186 public water systems in Idaho draw water from the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer, they should consider forming a regional group to represent their interests before state, county and municipal governing bodies when regulatory tools like zoning overlays, or enactment of building codes are the most appropriate ground water protection measures.

A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For assistance in developing protection strategies, please contact your regional Idaho Department of Environmental Quality office or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

# SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR PANHANDLE VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM

## Section 1. Introduction- Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are attached.

### Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess the over 2,900 public drinking water sources in Idaho for their relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area, sensitivity factors associated with the wells, and aquifer characteristics. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. The resources and time available to accomplish assessments are limited. Therefore, an in-depth, site-specific investigation to identify each significant potential source of contamination for every public water system is not possible. **This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of this assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treating a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

## **Section 2. Conducting the Assessment**

### **General Description of the Source Water Quality**

Panhandle Village Water System serves a community of approximately 160 people, located west of Garwood, Idaho (Figure 1). The Panhandle Village Water System is comprised of two wells.

Each well is tested monthly for total coliform bacteria. Well 1 had a positive sample on 7/9/93 and Well 2 had positive samples on 7/9/93 and 7/6/93. The water system samples annually for nitrate and every nine years for nitrite. Total nitrogen levels have been acceptable. Lead and copper levels are monitored every three years. Both are below action levels. The water system monitors for radiological contamination every four years. This has also been found to be acceptable. The water system has periodically sampled the wells for volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals.

A test completed on 7/21/93 for Well 1 revealed the chemical tetrachloroethylene at 2.8µg/L. The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this chemical is 5.0µg/L. Tetrachloroethylene is a leachate of PVC piping and is also associated with factories and dry cleaners. This chemical was not present in any sample taken prior to 1993 and has not been present in subsequent samples. The sample collected 7/21/93 also revealed chloroform at .4µg/L. Its maximum contaminant level is 100µg/L. Chloroform is considered a trihalomethane and is usually associated with water system disinfection. As Panhandle Village Water System does not routinely chlorinate their water, this detection may have been the result of batch chlorination of the water system to resolve an episode of bacterial contamination and has no impact on Well 1's susceptibility score. On 4/17/00 a water sample taken from Well 1 revealed Di(2-ethylhexy)phthalate at .8µg/L, below the MCL of 6.0µg/L. This detection is likely the result of sampling error and does not affect the well's susceptibility score. Recent sampling of Well 1 has shown no chemical contamination.

Well 2 has had no detections of volatile organic or synthetic organic chemicals. It has had trace amounts of inorganic chemicals upon sampling. A sample taken 3/20/96 revealed arsenic at .005mg/L (MCL .05mg/L), barium at .020mg/L (MCL 2.0mg/L) and fluoride at .09mg/L (MCL 4.0mg/L). Prior to that fluoride was detected at .13mg/L on 8/15/83. Follow-up sampling of inorganic chemicals in Well 2 has not been completed.

The most recent sampling of both wells has been negative for synthetic organic and volatile organic chemicals, and waivers that reduce the amount of monitoring required have been obtained.

### **Defining the Zones of Contribution- Delineation**

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time of travel zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well) for water in the aquifer. DEQ used a refined computer model approved by the EPA in determining the three-year (Zone 1B), six-year (Zone 2), and ten-year (Zone 3) times-of-travel (TOT) for water associated with the Rathdrum Prairie aquifer in the vicinity of Garwood, Idaho. The computer model used site specific data, assimilated by DEQ from a variety of sources including the city and other local well logs.

The delineated source water assessment areas for the Panhandle Village Water System wells can best be described as narrow capture zones extending from the wellheads to the north. The source water assessment area for Well 2 is considerably longer than the source water assessment area for Well 1. This is related to wellhead location, as the wells are located in different channels of the Rathdrum Prairie aquifer. The actual data used by DEQ in determining the source water assessment delineation area are available upon request.

### **Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination**

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation area were obtained by field surveys conducted by DEQ and from available databases.

The dominant land use in the area surrounding the Panhandle Village Water System drinking water wells is rural residential.

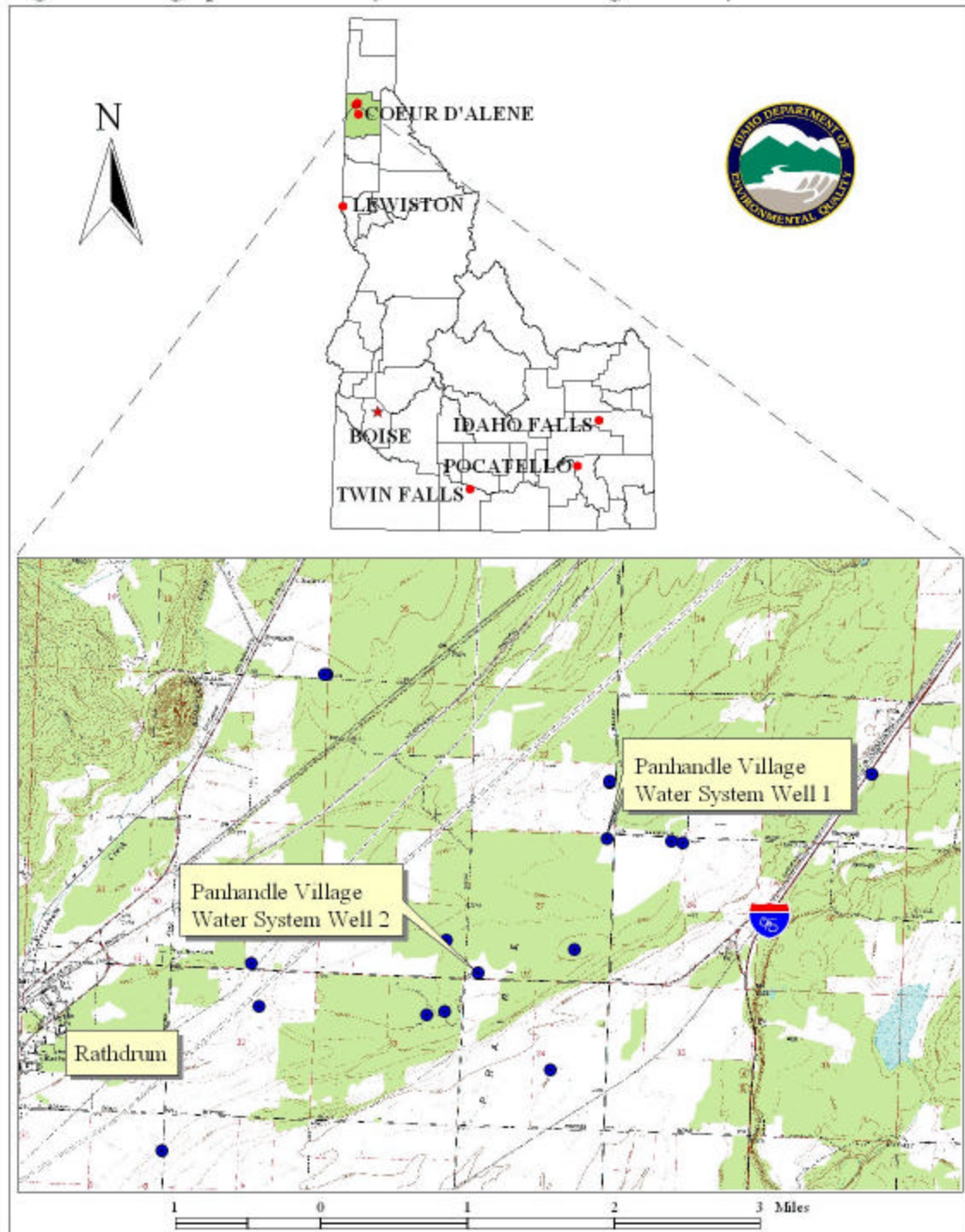
It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided best management practices are used at the facility. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination, such as educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply well.

### **Contaminant Source Inventory Process**

A two-phased contaminant inventory of the study area was conducted during May and June of 2001. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Panhandle Village Water System source water assessment areas through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ. The second, or enhanced, phase of the contaminant inventory involved contacting the operator to validate the sources identified in phase one and to add any additional potential sources in the area. This task was undertaken with the assistance of Mary York.

There are no documented potential contaminant sites located within the source water assessment area for Well 1. A total of three potential contaminant sites are located within the delineated source water area for Well 2 (Tables 1 and 2). Potential contaminant sources located in the delineated source water areas for the Panhandle Village Water System wells include transportation corridors and a pipeline (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Geographic Location of the Panhandle Village Water System Wells





[illegible]

**Table 1. Well 1 Potential Contaminant Inventory**

SITE #	Source Description	TOT Zone <sup>1</sup> (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
No documented potential contaminant sites.				

**Table 2. Well 2 Potential Contaminant Inventory**

SITE #	Source Description	TOT Zone <sup>1</sup> (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants <sup>2</sup>
1	Railroad	10	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC, IOC
2	Railroad	6	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC, IOC
3	Pipeline	6	Enhanced Inventory	VOC, SOC

<sup>1</sup> TOT = time of travel (in years) for a potential contaminant to reach the wellhead

<sup>2</sup> IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

### Section 3. Susceptibility Analysis

The susceptibility of the sources to contamination was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity of the well, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

#### Hydrologic Sensitivity

##### Wells 1 and 2

The wells' hydrologic sensitivity is high. This reflects porous nature of the soils associated with the Rathdrum Prairie aquifer and the lack of significant confining layers retarding the vertical transport of contaminants.

#### Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the wells to protect the aquifer from contaminants. Lower scores imply a system that can better protect the water. The Panhandle Village Water System consists of two wells that extract ground water for domestic uses.

##### Well 1

This well was drilled in approximately 1948. The well is 285' deep with a static water level of 260'. No well driller's report is available. As a result of insufficient information about the well's construction, it was assigned a high construction score. The wellhead and sanitary seal are maintained appropriately and the wellhead is located outside of the 100-year floodplain.



### Well 2

This well was drilled on an unknown date and was also assigned a high susceptibility score because of a lack of information about its construction. The well is 280' deep, fitted with an intact sanitary seal and located outside of the 100-year floodplain.

### **Potential Contaminant Source and Land Use**

#### Well 1

The well's potential contaminant/land use scores are low in all categories. There are no documented potential contaminant sites located within Well 1's source water assessment area.

#### Well 2

This well's potential contaminant/land use scores are also low in all categories. Two railroads cross the well's source water assessment area, one in the 6-year time of travel zone and one in the 10-year time of travel zone. A pipeline also crosses the well's source water assessment area in the 6-year time of travel zone.

### **Final Susceptibility Ranking**

In terms of the total susceptibility score, it can be seen from Table 3 that both wells have been assigned moderate susceptibility scores in all chemical categories.

**Table 3. Summary of Panhandle Village Water System Susceptibility Evaluation**

Well	Susceptibility Scores <sup>1</sup>									
	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	Final Susceptibility Ranking			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
1	H	L	L	L	L	H	M	M	M	M
2	H	L	L	L	L	H	M	M	M	M

<sup>1</sup>H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, Low Susceptibility

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

### **Susceptibility Summary**

Panhandle Village Water System is currently not threatened by significant sources of contamination. However, the water system should diligently monitor for chemical contamination as required by the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems, due to the detection of a VOC in a water sample taken from Well 1 in 1993.

## Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. The State of Idaho and local health districts have instituted enhanced protection of the ground water in the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer because of its high use and uniquely pristine water quality. The protections are generally aquifer wide and are not aimed at zones of contribution to a specific well or water system. *The Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Atlas*, sent to water systems on the prairie when they were invited to perform an enhanced contaminant inventory, describes some of the regional protection measures.

The 186 public water systems in Idaho that draw water from the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer should consider forming a regional group to represent their interests before state, county and municipal governing bodies when regulatory tools like zoning overlays, or enactment of building codes are the most appropriate ground water protection measures. These types of measures could be used to protect the capture zones of a specific system or group of wells that could be put at risk from local land use changes.

A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. Panhandle Village Water System should focus source water protection activities on implementation of practices aimed at maintaining the current quality of their water. The water system should continue to monitor for contaminants as outlined in the yearly Monitoring Schedule provided by IDEQ. The system should consider developing a source water protection plan that addresses public education and contingency planning, at a minimum. The system should educate local residents regarding the location of the wells and their source water assessment areas and provide suggestions concerning the proper use and disposal of household hazardous waste. The system’s contingency plan should outline the steps to be taken in the event of a drinking water emergency and identify an alternative source of water should one become necessary. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, wellhead protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

## **Assistance**

Public water supplies and others may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the IDEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Coeur d'Alene Regional IDEQ Office (208) 769-1422

State IDEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www.deq.state.id.us>

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at 1-800-962-3257 for assistance with wellhead protection strategies.

## References Cited

Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, 1997. “Recommended Standards for Water Works.”

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1997. Design Standards for Public Drinking Water Systems. IDAPA 58.01.08.550.01.

Idaho Department of Water Resources, 1993. Administrative Rules of the Idaho Water Resource Board: Well Construction Standards Rules. IDAPA 37.03.09.

# **Attachment A**

## **Panhandle Village Water System Susceptibility Analysis Worksheets**

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)
- 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

- 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
- 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
- > 13 High Susceptibility



1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	1948 (estimated)				
Driller Log Available	NO				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	2000			
Well meets IDWR construction standards	N/A	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	N/A	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
Total System Construction Score		4			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2			
Total Hydrologic Score		6			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A	OTHER	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2 ) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leachable contaminants or	NO	0	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		0	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B Less Than 25% Agricultural Land		0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II					
Contaminant Sources Present	NO	0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leachable contaminants or	NO	0	0	0	
Land Use Zone II Less than 25% Agricultural Land		0	0	0	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III					
Contaminant Source Present	NO	0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leachable contaminants or	NO	0	0	0	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		0	0	0	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		0	0	0	0
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		10	10	10	10
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	Unknown				
Driller Log Available	NO				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	2000			
Well meets IDWR construction standards	N/A	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	N/A	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
Total System Construction Score		4			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2			
Total Hydrologic Score		6			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A	OTHER	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2 ) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leachable contaminants or	NO	0	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		0	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B Less Than 25% Agricultural Land		0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II					
Contaminant Sources Present	YES	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leachable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Land Use Zone II Less than 25% Agricultural Land		0	0	0	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		3	3	3	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III					
Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leachable contaminants or	YES	1	1	1	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		2	2	2	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		5	5	5	0
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		11	11	11	10
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

## POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

### LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

**AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks)** – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

**Business Mailing List** – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

**CERCLIS** – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as **ASuperfund** is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

**Cyanide Site** – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

**Dairy** – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

**Deep Injection Well** – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

**Enhanced Inventory** – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

**Floodplain** – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

**Group 1 Sites** – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

**Inorganic Priority Area** – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

**Landfill** – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

**LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank)** – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

**Mines and Quarries** – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

**Nitrate Priority Area** – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

**NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)** – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

**Organic Priority Areas** – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

**Recharge Point** – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

**RICRIS** – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

**SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities)** – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

**Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)** – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

**UST (Underground Storage Tank)** – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

**Wastewater Land Applications Sites** – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

**Wellheads** – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

**NOTE:** Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.